BRITISH USURPATION AND BAD FAITH SHOWN CLEARLY.

The Boundary Dispute Nothing More Than the Robbery of a Weak Nation by Strong One-England's Claim Beally an Attempt to Establish Control Over About One-third of South America Official Documents That Prove Venezuela's Case.

"Little Venice." as Columbus aptly called Venezuela, is destined to become soon the the-atre of stirring events, and the hardy sons of Bolivar, will doubtless make history ere England wrests from them the rich valley Orinoco. If the United States intend to live up to the traditions handed down by the founders of the great American republic, they cannot beng remain in the position of an impartial ob-



ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA. | Ish rule this was a vexed question. When Holland, in 1814, celled to England the provinces of Demerara, Berbice, and Esequibo, Venezuela, as the successor of Spain, justly claimed the river Esequibo as the boundary.

This claim, according to our former Minister to Venezuela, W. L. Scruggs, was supported by



AN ORINOCO RIVER BOAT.

the following evidence: The treaty of Munster between Spain and Holland in 1648; by official motes of the Spanish colonial Government of Cumana in 1742; by the Spanish Portuguese treaty of 1750; by the correspondence passed between the Spanish colonial Government and the authorities of the Spanish colonial Government and the authorities of the Spanish Colonial Government and the authorities of the Adjacent Dutch colony east of the Esequibo in 1758; by the royal Spanish schedules of 1768; by official records of the Spanish Cabinet in 1769; by the official commission of 1788; by the treaty of Aranjuez of 1791, between Spain and Holland; by the official commission of 1788; by the treaty of Aranjuez of 1791, between Spain and Holland; by the official commission of 1788; by the treaty of Aranjuez of 1791, between Spain and Holland; by the official correspondence of the British diplomatic agent in Caracas in 1830, acknowledging Venezuela's right of domain on the Atlantic coast east of the Orinoco delta; by the formal accombeding ment in 1841, by a British law court in Demerara, of Venezuela's undisputed jurisdiction over the Moroco River, and by a similar formal acknowledgment by the authorities of British Gulann as late as 1874.

On the other hand, England's claim is supported by the statement that some temporary

might be, her Majesty's Government would hold the Government of Venezuela responsible.

"The Venezuelan Government, in justice to Great Britain, cannot mistrust for a moment the sincerity of the formal declaration which is now made in the name and by the express order of her Majesty's Government, that Great Britain has no intention to occupy or encroach upon the territory in dispute; therefore the Venezuelan Government, in an equal spirit of good faith and friendship, cannot refuse to make a similar declaration to her Majesty's Government, namely, that Venezuela herself has no intention to occupy or encroach upon the territory in dispute."

Of lands and waters would be, at most, the convenience of neutralizing, by common consent, the places in litigation pending the close in litigation pending the decision of ame. But for one of the contending parties to decide upon the appropriation of the object under controversy by himself and in contempt of the rights of the other, is by the light of all justice to decide upon the appropriation of the object under controversy by himself and in contempt of the rights of the other, is by the light of all justice to decide upon the appropriation of the object under controversy by himself and in contempt of the rights of the other, is by the light of all justice to decide upon the appropriation of the object under controversy by himself and in contempt of the rights of the other, is by the light of all justice to decide upon the appropriation of the object upon the appropriation of the object under controversy by himself and in contempt of the rights of the other, is by the light of all justice to decide upon the appropriation of the object under controversy by himself and in contempt of the rights of the other, is by the light of all justice to decide upon the appropriation to decide upon the appropriation of the object under controversy by himself and in contempt of the object under controversy by himself and in contempt of the object under controversy by himself and in conte

deciaration to her Majesty's Government, namely, that Venezuela herself has no intention to occupy or encroach upon the territory in dispute."

Despite these assurances on the part of England that she in no way contemplated occupying the territory in dispute, Lord Aberdeen sent out an engineer named Schomburgh to locate a line, which was nothing more or less than another encroachment, the end of the line almost reaching the month of the Orinoco. The placing of these marks of foreign dominion created a great sensation throughout Venezuela, and upon complaint being made to the British Government, Venezuela was awared that "the marks and flags established by Englaser Schomburgh were in no way intended as an encroachment or a desire on the part of England to occupy the territory, but was simply a means of preparing for the discussion of the boundary question between Venezuela and England, and not done, as Venezuela weemed to fear, with the intention of indicating dominion or empire."

In 1886 the President of the republic despatched a commission to Georgetown, the capital of British tiniana, and its members presented a protest to the Venezuelan Consul in which they said:

"As one of the many proofs that Venezuela has of Great Britain's having coincided with these ideas, I enclose a copy of the note written on the 20th of May, 1830, by the British Legation in Caracaa, urgently asking for the erection of a lighthouse at Point Barima."

The British Governor replied to this protest in a most insulting manner, saying that he was instructed to refer the Commissioners to a notice published in the London Gazette by authority of her Majesty's Government, a copy of which was included. Here is the note to which reference was made:



seron P. E. Bojas, Minister of Foreion Apparents.

risprudence an unjustifiable violation of the most sacred right of a nation; it is a deadly wound inflicted upon the sovereignty of the republic. Great Britain has reproved in a similar case the self-same action which she to-day takes with Venezuela has frequently proposed that the question be submitted to the decision of an ar-



A MINING CAMP ON THE ORINGCO RIVER.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, Oct. 21, 1886.

The Colony of Burish Gelana.

Whereas, The boundary line between her Majesty's Government has refused, alleging that this method cannot be explicit to a controversy on limits. It has persisted in this refused, alleging that this method cannot be explicit to a controversy on limits. It has been made by the conventions of large and within the Majesty's Government that gradus of land within the Majesty's Government that gradus of land within the Majesty's Government that gradus of large many fight in or over or affecting any land within the circumstance that, in the latter case, the proposal came from herself as many as six limits or by the convention of Hartis, Guiana; and the circumstance that, in the latter case, the proposal came from herself as many as six limits or by the Government of Venezuela and England, the history of this unfortunate controversy has been little or pretended title, will be almitted or recordized by her Majesty or by the Government of British Guiana; and that any person taking possession of, or exercising any right over, any such land under color of any such

Istence. The memorable words of President Monroe are recalled: "We should consider any attempt on the part of foreign powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisohere as dangerous to our peace and safety." It is, indeed, surprising that the people of the United Brates have remained passive since 1840, when England first attempted to gain control of the delta of the Orinoco.

I forta had been erected by the Dutch on the banks of the Pomaron River in 1657, thus showing that the Dutch must have had jurisdiction west of the Esequibo; by a concession said to have been made to a Dutch company in 1674; by a conflict between some Dutch and Spanish colonists on the Pomaron River in 1657, thus showing that the Dutch must have had jurisdiction west of the Pomaron River in 1657, thus showing that the Dutch must have had jurisdiction west of the Pomaron River in 1657, thus showing that the Dutch must have had jurisdiction west of the Esequibo; by a concession said to have been made to a Dutch and Spanish colonists on the Pomaron River in 1657, thus showing that the Dutch must have had jurisdiction west of the Esequibo; by a concession said to have been made to a Dutch and Spanish colonists on the Pomaron River in 1657, thus showing that the Dutch must have had jurisdiction west of the Esequibo; by a confession said to have been made to a Dutch and Spanish colonists on the Pomaron River in 1657, thus showing that the Dutch must have had jurisdiction west of the Esequibo; by a concession said to have been made to a Dutch and Spanish colonists on the Pomaron River in 1657, thus showing that the Dutch must have had jurisdiction west of the Esequibo; by a confession said to have been made to a Dutch and Spanish colonists on the Pomaron River in 1657, thus showing that the Dutch must have had jurisdiction west of the Esequibo; by a concession said to have been made to a Dutch company in 1674; by a conflict between some Dutch and Spanish colonists on the Pomaron River in 1657, thus showing that the Dutch must have h



BRITISH AND VENEZUELAN GUIANA, SHOWING THE LIMITS OF THE DISPUTED TERRITORY,

It was after this that England openly broke faith with Venezuela, sent constables into her faith with Venezuela, sent constables into her territory, arrested and tried her citizens, and



GROUP OF NATIVE INDIANS IN BRITISH

GUIANA. Diego BaUrbaneja, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, was then instructed by President Guzman Blanco to issue that famous document which ultimately severed the diplomatic relamany of the latter to the remote interior of the republics of Venezueia and Colombia. In attempting to good remove and the Orinoco, England thus seekees a load the Crimoco, England thus seekees a load the key to the entire reasonable and thus seekees a load the key to the entire reasonable and the South American continents. Starting as may be this fact, it is one that any student of geography may readily see. Can the United States permit this?

The boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana is almost as old as the former country itself. Even during the days of span-

This fact sione would be incentive enough for robbery, did not that great question of the control of the Orinoco enter also into the problem. For many years Venezuela has realized that she was gradually being despoiled of the richest and most valuable part of her territory. Protest after protest has been made to the English (foregramment, but at these the British flowernment has only snapped its flugers. It is said that the little south American recubilic, desirous of settling the matter amicably rather than resort to arms, despatched a Commissibure to London a few years ago to beg that her Majesty's Government would submit the question to arbitration. When the Venezuelan representative expressed a desire to discuss the matter with the Premier, this mugust individual, taking advantage of the fact that there was no diplomatic intercourse between the two countries and not caring to see in this a desire on the part of England's weaker neighbor to resume friendly relations, contemptuously republed:

"England is not aware that any such nation as Venezuela exists, and does not admit that there is any question pending between the two countries."

Her i Britannic Majesty's Government will

Britannic Majesty's Government will

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MR. WIMAN WELL PLEASED.

Erastus Wiman was unable to do much business yesterday owing to the number of tele-

had already been placed upon his desk. Hefore he had read half of the messages his friends began to come in. To a reporter Mr. Wiman said:
"I heartily concur with the opinion of Justices Van Brunt and O'Brien. I rather expected that was acting. You play at a comedy, he said to me. 'I shall have nothing more to do with either you or your child.'
"Then, I exclaimed, 'You have willed that my child shall go to the Enfants' Assistes.'
"It is probably so, 'said my uncle.
"Then it was that I became furious, and, taking my revolver from my pocket, I fired at him." Such was her story, to d without question. When she had concluded it, the Judge said to her:

"But after that first shot, which was evidently mortal, you continued firing other shots at him."

"Ah, monsieur," answered the prisoner, "I was crazy then. But when I saw him bleeding, alas, I wept."

"Not so," exclaimed the Judge. "You screamed 'Die ! die!"

"No, 'declared the prisoner, "I cried out 'My uncle, my uncle,"

"Did you not say to the Commissionaire," asked the Judge. "I would not do it over again, but I don't regret what I did '?"

Then the prisoner made the answer which not only saved her life, but sent her forth som atterward a free woman. She replied with great earnestness, but with her accustomed wonderful composure:

"My uncle was very culpable. I had every confidence in him. He had more experience than I had, I would never have yielded to any other man."

pared an amendment to the law under which the Elm street opening is to be made, which it is believed will remove the opposition of the owners of property there to the preceeding. Under the law as it stands, the city has the right to take possession of this property six months after the appointment of Commissioners and to adjust the matter of damages and payment afterward.

upon the confirmation of the Commissioners re-port, leaving the owners in possession and enjoy-ment of their property during the pendency of the proceedings, and it also removed some in-consistencies in the provisions for payment. A number of lawyers representing Elm street property owners met Mr. Scott yesterday, and the amendment was explained to them. It met with their approval.

SLAPPED JUDGE BRANHAM'S FACE. An Episode in a Georgia Contest for a Sent in Congress,

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16 .- During the hearing yesterday in the contest of Dr. Felton for the seat in Congress of Representative J. Maddox, Seaborn Wright slapped Judge Joel Branham's face. Wright, who is a lawyer, was present as a spectator and a friend of Dr. Feiton, Judge

His Residence in Two Towns. BRIDGEPORT, March 16,-William Thompson wants to know whether he is a resident of the town of Monroe or Trumbull, and for that rea-son has had Representative Hull of Monroe introduce a bill in the General Assembly of this State asking that body to designate in which town he snall vote in the future. Thompson's house stands on the line dividing the two towns house stands on the line dividing the two towns and is so arranged that he ents his meals in the town of Monroe and sleeps in the town of Trumbuill. In past years he has been passed from one town to abother to suit the winns of the registers of voters, and he is getting thred of it and wants the thing settled. There is also some political significance in the move. The towns are very close politically and one tote often decides an election. In such cases Thompson's vote is mighty important.

Famous 100,384.

MARIE MATTEL'S REVENGE. STORY OF ELITHAN. DECLARED BY A FRENCH JURY

TO BE NOT A CRIME.

Her Uncle, She Shot Mim When He Ro-

fused to Provide for Her or Her Child-

Acquitted Triumphantly at the Trial-

Her Father Died of a Broken Heart

that the law of France does not contain provi-sions securing justice for a betrayed woman, and

that she may, under some circumstances, take

the law into her own hands, even to the extent

of committing murder. Such a verdict was re-

iu-Rhône. The story of the criminal involved

in this case, a young girl who was declared by a jury to have been guilty of nothing whatever, after a confession of having killed her uncle, is

Marie Mattei is 23 years old, slight, small of stature, dark, and very handsome. Her father

was an officer with an honorable record in the French army. M. Mattel had no fortune, and

ment. She was a dashing equestrienne, sang so

well as to attract the attention of professionals

and was conspicuous for a manner which was unusually dashing even in Paris. Her wilful extravagance threatened seriously to compro-

mise her father, who found what he thought a release from the care of his daughter in sending

her to Sice on the invitation of his elder brother,

This change seemed to delight Marie. Her childless uncle and aunt were much better off in the world's goods than her father, and wereable

to give her the social opportunities which her frivolous and coquettish nature longed for. She

was soon a conspicuous figure in the gay society in Nice, and her life's tragedy began before she had been there many months, when she became the mistress of her uncle. She remained an

inmate of his house, unsuspected by her aunt,

for three years, but then, as she was to become

a mother, her uncle took her to Parls, where,

conscious-stricken and abased, he confessed the

relations between himself and Marie to his

brother, the retired Colonel. The old soldier heard the story of his daughter's and brother's

dishonor and died of a broken heart. At that time the story was concealed from Marie's

Marie went to Turin, where her son was born and is officially registered as of "parents un-

known." Then M. Adolphe Mattel returned to

Nice and Marie to Paris, where her mother be-

came acquainted with her story and accused her of being a murderess for having caused the

death of her father. Her mother's reproaches, and, perhaps, still more, her mother's poverty,

determined this wayward woman to leave her and set up an independent establishment. This

required capital, which she resolved to obtain

from her betrayer, her uncle. Learning that M.

Adolphe Mattei was in New York on a business

trip, Marie, apparently out of pure wantoness, went to her aunt and disclosed to her the terri-

ble secret of her life. It was not developed in

the subsequent trial that she made any black-

mailing demands upon her aunt, but she seemed to have informed her merely to cause

her to suffer.
On the 29th of last October M. Adolphe Mat-

ter landed at Marseilles and went to the Hotel

remaining for me to do but to kill myself. He had abandoned me and would abandon my child. He had dishonored me and disowned me. "He shrugged his shoulders and said that i was acting. You play at a comedy, he said to me. 'I shall have nothing more to do with

him."
Such was her story, told without question.
When she had concluded it, the Judge said to

than I had, I would never have yielded to any other man."

Among the witnesses examined by the Gov-ernment was M. Brisset, an old comrade in arms of Col. Mattel. He said that when Col. Mattel came to Parls to live his friends soon discovered that there were bitter disnarrements between the Colonel and his wife, and that Mme. Mattel's

that there were bitter disagreements between the Colonel and his wife, and that Mme, Matter's intemperance was the cause of many painful scenes in the family. The Colonel adored his children, and his comrades were not surprised that he had ded from grief over the dishoner of his daughter, the prisoner. This testimony of the old soldier, and other testimony going to show the honorable and even brilliant career in the army of Col. Mattel, did not succeed in turning any sympathy away from the prisoner, but the most amazing feature of all the proceedings, even more so than the final verdict, was the statement of the flowermont havyers in summing up. The proceeding, which is summing up. The proceeding with the confession of deliberate and premeditated murder before the jury, insisted only upon a moderate sentence and opposed only an acquittal. The counsel for the brisoner utterly neglected the evidence and the law. He addressed the jury very briefly, and, in effect, said only that the Code was insufficient, in that it left in seduced woman without sufficient recourse, and placed her sometimes under the "mass necessity" of taking the law into her own hands. The jury promptly returned a verdict of acquittal of the charge, and the girl

the "ames necessity" of taking the law into her own hands. The jury promptly returned severdist of acquittal of the charge, and the gir walked forth a free woman, officially declared not to have been guilty of a crime. The spectators applicated.

The Police and the Billiard Rooms. The billiard-room owners in this city were in

high glee yesterday when they heard of Justice

Ingraham's decision in the case of Robert

Kenny for keeping open his billiard place on

sunday. Justice Ingraham discharged Kenny, and practically said that billiard playing on Sunday was not illeral. Superintendent Byrnes was much interested in the decision, and got an exact copy of Justice Ingraham's words. When asked if the billiard pariors could keep open to-day be said.

asked if the minute partial day be said:
"No. There is some doubt left in the case,
"No. There is some doubt left in the case,

"No. There is some doubt left in the case, and the police will at the morrow as they have acted on previous Sandays. Next week I shall investigate the matter and will settle the question definitely."

Haste on Cornellus Vanderbilt's Villa. NEWPORT, March 16. - Cernelius Vanderbilt's

as remarkable as the verdict.

Adolphe.

mother.

cently rendered in the Assizes Court of Bouches

Every One Talking of Having Been Betrayed and Abandoned by

Famous Brownie and Her Mother Committed Suleide. From the Gnome Country A French jury has recently declared in effect

in the Granite Hills,

Who Tells to the World His Startling Secrets.

Much That Is Wonderful-Much to Delight.

when five or six years ago he retired from the army and took up his home in Paris he had Sudden Disappearance of the nothing but his retired pay to live upon. Marie had been educated, especially in fashionable accomplishments, beyond the girls of the class Little Elf. she met in her father's circle after his retire-



I'T all came about in such an odd way that made on my mind, and friends to whom I have told the story say I should give it to the world. I was in that condition which induced Sydney Smith to remark: "Nothing can harm me to-day; I have dined," and was lazily watching the smoke curling from my cigar, when I was introduced to a phase of life till then believed to

exist only in the brain of Palmer Cox. Thomas had been dismissed after drawing the cork of my after-dinner "Londonderry," and on pouring a second glass I had laid the cork on the table, when a squeaky voice, half angry, half painful, interrupted my thoughts. It came from the table surely, yet I saw nobody till my glance rested on the bottle, which seem ed to have an animated stopper.

"Why don't you mortals make these things all of a size, instead of squeezing up the top like this?" it said, apparently addressing me. I was too much astonished to answer, till a moment later a little brown creature clambered out of the fizz and the sparkle, and jumped lightly to the table below.

"Perhaps I ought to introduce myself," he said, as he brushed the glittering drops from his black hair. "I am Elithan, of the gnome country."

Why are you here?" I inquired. "As our people are a nation of workers for your benefit, we sometimes take a little trip into the world to see how well you appreciate our efforts."

"What do you Brownles do for us?" "Ho! Ho!" he laughed; "what don't we do? Even that glass of water was prepared for you

" it came originally from the Granite Hills of New Hampshire."
"My home is in the Granite Hills, and the

special work of my hand is to guard the metal you call lithium, from which the fountain takes its name, and to dispel every source of danger to the water, like vegetable and animal impurities. Lithium in its crude form would be of no use to you, and only in our secret laboratory can it be properly adapted for the use of man."

"But how came you in that bottle?"
"I have followed the water in all its course from the spring to your table-a long march. full of singular experiences, now struggling with a lightning-like whirler, which washes bottles; now endangered by a powerful stream from a rinser; now immersed in boiling water to make pure: now hammered by the big corking machine—I tell you life in a bottle has not been full of comfort. Members of our various bands were instructed by Granito, king of our country, to learn if proper use was made of the sparkling water from our fountain. Etrange stories came to us of presumptuous mortals who set up vast

to us of presumptuous mortals who set up vast cauldrons to rival our handlwork, and folst upon unsuspecting folks impure and crudely mixed imitations of our handlwork."

But do not these mockers claim the aid of science in their work?"

"The science of earth folk is greater in destroying than in creating. Your chemists can take apart the elements, but they cannot recombine them. They can create the semblance of a human being, but the life is not init. If the liquid wastes of a city are changed to vapor and back to water, you have nothing but the dead essence of those wastes. This you call pure, distilled water. Where is the life, the sparkle, the flavor of the cool water bubbling from the billiside? All these are secrets imparted to us by Granito, our king, and can be imparted by us

Granito, our king, and can be imparted by us alone." alone."
"But distillation is a process of Nature."

"Nature com-mands the survi-val of the fittest," said Elithan

gleaned from the bright foliage, without which they would have no power to take up the lifegiving elements in our keeping.

The elfin paused here, and, walking to the glass where hubbles of gas were still rising, seemed that the leave me.

where bubbles of gas were still rising, seemed.

"Wait, Elithan. Surely this is not all you can tell me?"

"No," he answered; "but our king likes not that we discuss secrets. But perhaps for allow ould think it no harm to say that one of our bands directs the raindrops as they gather into groups through channels leading into our treasure houses, where they are guided in and out through the rock-bound crystals till they have worn away the right proportion of these riches, Each is reduced by separate solution, after which they are united by the subtle chemistry of nature not even surmised by mortals."

"Can you tell me what you have learned in your search?"

"Much that is wonderful, much that will delight the heart of Granito when I return and report. Especially will be be pleased to know of the cars with which our product is guarded from impurities, of the maze of shining cylinders and sinuous tubes employed in bottling, and of the great procession of bottles marching from our spring to every part of the globe laden with life and health and pleasure.

"It is a grand procession, and the world has never seen its like. It is a great delight to know that it has so many friends, and more pleasant still to know that it amply rewards all who put their trust in it. To the club man it is an ever-present and ever-pleasant protection from the ecisions of strong drink; to the invalid it offers the best hone of health because of the wonderful control of the elements we combine in it over the natural impurities of the blood; to the family it offers security from all forms of germ life, owing to our great care in preparing it, to the medicine man it is an ever-present and ever-present all the diseases caused by Uraca, a little red gnome that we long since learned to conquer.

"The fame of our fountain is safe in the keep-

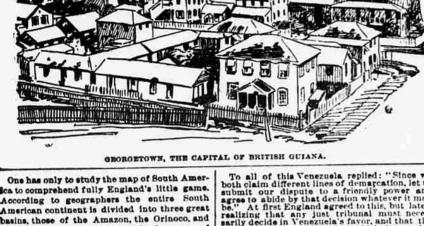
caused by I rica, a little red gnome that we long since learned to conquer.

"The fame of our fountain is safe in the keep-ing of the millions who have used it, and its use will increase from year to year, while the vast army of conceiled imitators and the venders of waters, which were only intended for the ordi-nary uses to which water is put, will cease to cry their wares, and retire before the mighty onward flood of the most wonderful water that the water cives have ever fashioned. Fare-well."

well."

Though I leaned forward, looking straight to the spot where he was standing. I hover knew how, nor where, nor when Litthan disappeared, nor lave I since had the pleasure of meeting any water elf from the gnome country.—Boaton Herald, March 3.

new three-million-dollar villa is to be ready for The story of Elithan, beauoccupancy on July 20. The contractor has promised this to the owner, who very recently de tifully illustrated, free at cided to use the house this season. It is believed, however, that the entire building cannot be completed and some of the decorating must nec-essarily be delayed until fall. A regiment of office of Londonderry Com pany, 76 Broad Street. n arrived here to-day to assist in the rush to



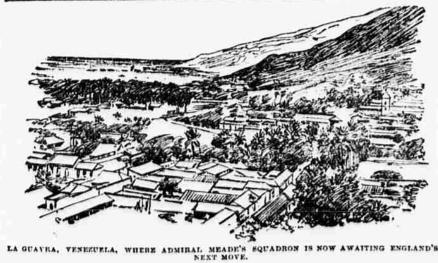
VENEZUELAN SOLDIERS IN FRONT OF THE CUARTEL, CIUDAD BOLIVAR.

Sca to comprehend fully England's little game. American continent is divided into three great basins, those of the Amazon, the Orinoco, and the Plate. To control the mouth of any one of

Take, for instance, the Orinoco and its tributaries and trace their sinuous windings from the Gulf of Paria into the very heart of the re-

these great arteries of commerce would be to be-come the master of one-third of South America. bublic of Colombia-even to the doors of its

To all of this Venezuela replied: "Since we both claim different lines of demarcation, let us submit our dispute to a friendly power and agree to abide by that decision whatever it may be." At first England agreed to this, but later, realizing that any just tribunal must necessarily decide in Venezuela's favor, and that the latter was a weaker nation which it was believed would never be able to enforce her claims by arms, she completely ignored a solemn promise, and, instead of being satisfied with her original pretensions, has gradually encroached year by year, until she now includes within British Guiana territory that had never been in dispute, thus hoping to gain control of the mouth of the Orinoco.



reat capita' Pogota. The parent stream is

great capita! Pagota. The parent stream is navigable for vessels of the heaviest draught to Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela's eastern metropolis. Within this distance of 400 miles twenty other mavigable rivers swell the mighty current of the Orinoco; while still further in the interior the right or eastern bank receives the waters of ninety-one large rivers, and the left hank those of thirty. Two of the former are



CIUDAD BOLIVAR, 400 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE ORINOCO, AND VENEZUELA'S NEAREST CITY TO THE DISTURBED DISTRICT.

navigable to the affluents of the Amazon, and many of the latter to the remote interior of the republics of Venezuela and Colombia. In attempting to plan control of the Orinoco, English to the remote the aggression of Venezuela upon that territory.

sent them to prison in Georgetown.

Countries."

Her isriannic Majesty's Government will sing another song, however, when Admiral Meade's squadron of the most powerful vessels afoat shall say. "Thus far, and no further."

Internal troubles have for many years beset the Venezuelan Government, so that it has been impossible to scriously consider what attitude would be wiscat to assume toward the despoiler in the East. After the constitutional election of President Crespo, however, and the union of all factions under his excellent administration, revolutions have been buried in oblivion, and the warrior President has devoted his entire stitution to settling a question that will crown his administration with glory and make his name revered throughout his native land, as is that of Boilvar, Sucre, and Paez.

Venezuela has not shown any apathy in her warlike preparations, for she long ago realized that force must be used against England, even with odds of twenty to one. The frontier has been strengthened, and her soldiers armed with modern weapons. Neither has the little republic been title upon the water, and many fast cruisers have been added to the Venezuelan navy, and are now pairothing the disputed territor; in the neighborhood of the Orimoco Niever. Though these light vessels could not hope to cope with England's ponderous lighting machines, they might prove a thorn in the side of donn full if supplemented with such vessels as the New York, Muneapolis, Columbia, Cincinnati, and others still more powerful, if the occasion should demand it.

Never was the e such a fortunate opportunity given to a President to President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham.

W. NEPHEW KING.

Mulier's Prescription for ithermatism and flout. A cure in every case since the war. Absolutely harmless and pleasant to take 75c. Bruggists. Send for Book. 42 University Ph. N. Y. Avoid imitations

On the 29th of last October M. Adolphe Mattet i landed at Marseilles and went to the Hotel Grignor, where his niece followed him. She sent to him to come to her room, and there demanded money from him with which she could set up an independent establishment in Paris, He declared that he would not do anything more for her or her child. Then she drew her revolver, shot him first in the neck, and when he fell with that mortal wound, leaned over him and fired the remaining five builets in the revolver into his body. She was arrested on the spot. Her mother killed herself upon hearing of the tragedy. Her victim lived long enough to make a statement to the Commissionaire of Police, in which he disclosed the fact that his niece had attempted to blackmail him. That, however, is not her story of the tragedy as it was told to the jury at Bouches-du-Khône.

The trial excited intense interest, not only because of the amazing nature of the crime, but from the sensational character of the young murderess. She had attempted no excuse for her crime, had admitted it freely, and had accentuated her amazing attitude by wearing the deepest mourning for the man she had killed. When she testified she lifted her heavy mourning well, turned her beautiful face toward the jury, and with the calmness of one who was reciting the details of a trivial daily incident, said:

When I saw my uncle at the Hotel Grignor I begsed him piteously not to abandon my child, but to give him back to me. My ancle replied to me that it was uscless for me to talk to him about myself or about my child. He declared he could not do anything more for me. When he told me this i said to him that that left nothing remaining for me to do but to kill myself. He had abandoned me and would abandon my child, He had dishonored me and disowned me. He Says He to Quite Willing that Bis Case Should Be Appealed.

grams and personal calls he received congratulating him upon the General Term's reversal of his conviction for forgery. Mr. Wiman was in his office before 9 o'clock. A pile of telegrams Van Brunt and O'Brien. I rather expected that my conviction would not stand. I have nothing to say about the future of the case. That lies with the District Attorney. I am quite ready to have it go to the Court of Appeals, having no inner consciousness of guift, and feeling confident that if the case is appealed it will end in the appealate court.

"The part of the opinion which gratified me most was that relating to the existence of a copartnership between R. G. Dun, Arthur J. King, Robert D. Douglass, and myself. There was a partnership and each partner was liable for the firm's debts, as well as entitled to share in the profits. For nearly thirty years I drew nearly all the checks the firm send out."

District Attorney Fellows said he had not decided what action he would take in the case now.

THE ELM STREET OPENING.

Important Amendments to the Law to Be Offered This Week. Mr. Scott, counsel to the corporation, has pre-

payment afterward.
The amendment provides that in all proceedings for opening or widening streets below Fifty-ninth street the title shall yest in the city only upon the confirmation of the Commissioners re-

with their approval.

The bill will be offered at Albany this week.

spectator and a friend of Dr. Feiton, Judge Branham is counsel for Mandox. He made a statement in reference to Wright which the latter contradicted. The two men advanced toward each other, and Judge Branham cried, "I will slap your face."

No sooner had he spoken than Wright struck him on the check. Populists and Democrats lined up on opposite sides, Friends seized Wright and Branham, while Mrs. Felton ascended the Judge's beach and pleaded for quiet.